

Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathe the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—A supplementary expedition is now being prepared at Annapolis by General Burnside, assisted by Generals Blenker and Foster. Ten or a dozen regiments are already spoken for, and are now either on the way to Annapolis or are under orders, viz: the 5th New Hampshire; 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts; 8th and 10th Connecticut; 52d, 53d and 54th New York, and probably some others. These are to go in transports, to co-operate with the land forces of Gen. Sherman, and there need not, therefore, be any great delay in their departure beyond the time when it shall be definitely known where their services are needed.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The Ontario Sackers and the Green Bay Guards arrived at Camp Randall on Sunday morning, making the 12th Regiment full.

COMMISSIONERS.—To Wm. Bremmer, Plover, as lieutenant, to enlist an infantry company.

To John Larkin, Patrick Matton, of Milwaukee, Thos. Heilly, and T. R. Parker, of Wauwatosa, as lieutenants, to raise a company of infantry, for the 17th Regiment.

To John Ingraham, and E. Engstedt, La Crosse, as lieutenants, to enlist for the 15th Regiment.

To Hiram I. Lewis, as captain of the Neenah Rifles, vice C. J. Wheeler, resigned; and to J. W. Hunt, as first lieutenant, vice H. I. Lewis, promoted.

To Jos. C. Chandler, Madison, as captain, to raise a cavalry company for the 2d Regiment.

COL. MULLIGAN RELEASED.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 1st says:—"Our special from Jefferson City this morning announces the gratifying circumstance that Col. Mulligan has been released. The release indicates the success of the commission which left here several days ago for Gen. Price's army. Col. Peabody and Van Horn, of the federal side, we suppose have also been set at liberty; while on the rebel side, Gen. Frost, Col. Bowen and Henry W. Williams have been released on their paroles given after the Camp Jackson capture."

COST OF THE WAR.—It is estimated that the expenses of the war for the year commencing November 1st, will be about five hundred millions for the United States, and three or four hundred millions for the confederates. The naval expedition, which is costing us so much, it is expected will increase the confederate expense enormously merely for fortifications which they are doubtless erecting at every vulnerable point along the Atlantic coast.

DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.—The Canadian barque Niagara arrived at Chicago a few days since, is now undergoing some slight improvements preparatory to taking on a cargo of corn, which she will take direct to Liverpool, via St. Lawrence river. The corn is shipped by Messrs. Dow, Quirk & Co., of Chicago, for Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. of Detroit.

THE MARINE LOSSES FOR OCTOBER show an aggregate of twenty-five vessels and \$148,000.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES ELECTION.—The election for members of congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in November, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent constitution and the laws of the several states in force for that purpose. In states which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in states for the election of members of the house of representatives in the congress of the United States.

The appointment of electors for president and vice president is also made on the day of the congressional election—the first Wednesday in November.

The electors are to meet in their respective states on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for president and vice president.

Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of government, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. On the nineteenth of February, it is provided that the president of the senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for president and vice president shall then be counted.

The president of the confederate states shall be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, 1862.

FARM MORTGAGE.—One of our subscribers in Genesee—Mr. B. P. Balcomb—is a mortgagor to the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad in the sum of \$500, upon which interest has been accumulating for a number of years. This mortgagor, Mr. Balcomb informs us, he has about concluded to pay. The holder of it, he has satisfied himself, is a widow woman who bought the mortgage in good faith, and paid therefor, 100 cents on the dollar. The agent in the premises demands the full face of the mortgage but will make a deduction on the interest which has accumulated.—Waukesha Freeman.

The New York Evening Post says in reference to Thurlow Weed's letter to Fremont:

It may be well to say that several of these accusations have been already refuted, and if the others are all as ill-founded, the case against Fremont is a poor one. At any rate, while he is driving the enemy before him his enemies in the rear ought to keep silent.

Adjutant General Thomas Report on Major General Fremont.

We give up a large space in our paper to the publication of this report, as it is called. As we before remarked, this war is establishing new precedents, and a new standard of military propriety. In the ordinary course of military events a man whom an intelligent government has appointed to the duties of a major general, and the commander of a great department, which was to carry on the great forward movement of the war—is supposed to be competent. But the government puts a major general in command, and then puts him on trial for competency.

It was not required of the government that it should make out a case of incompetency, in order to remove Gen. Fremont, nor to charge it. It may change and supersede commanders at its pleasure; and under ordinary circumstances the superseding of an officer is not a decision upon his competency, nor a declaration that he is unfit for all military command. The government has been proper to make such a case against Gen. Fremont in order to supersede him; and as it has made the issue and laid its case before the people in the report of Adjutant General Thomas, its case is properly subject to comment.

The customary rules of military propriety require also that a major general, if officer for misconduct should be removed in a regular way; and that then he should have an opportunity for defense before a court martial. The present war seems to have obliterated all that. Adjutant General Thomas makes a flying visit of three days to Missouri, nearly all of which is spent in travel, reviews, dinners, and the accompaniments, and then makes a report to the secretary of war containing a long string of charges of misconduct against Gen. Fremont, some of them picked up from rumor, some unimportant, most of them vague, and all of them pettifogged by the adjutant general in a way that shows vastly more malignity than tact or ability, and on these charges, without trial, judgment is to be pronounced on General Fremont and the penalty executed by removing him from command.

As we said, the government was not compelled to raise the question of General Fremont's competency, in order to remove him. And it could not, without an appearance of the grossest injustice, make specific charges of misconduct against him, and sentence him to removal as a penalty, without trial. The management has been unfortunate. It has showed the real merits of Gen. Fremont's administration out of the question, and has substituted therefor the conduct of the government toward him as the subject for popular comment; and in this conduct the government has created an impression that it was unjust and hostile to him. This remarkable report of Adjutant General Thomas, and the removal of Gen. Fremont as the execution of sentence upon that report, will be the culmination of that unfortunate management; whereas, had the President removed him promptly, and without attempting to make a case against him before the people, they would have confided in his integrity, and have believed that the government knew the necessities of the case, and had administered fairly upon them. The people are intelligent enough to know that the commander-in-chief must have arbitrary control of his subordinates, and that to him must be left the conduct of the war, and they are not disposed to try the cases of subordinate officers unless the government makes the issue before the public, as it has in Gen. Fremont's case.

The public were not before aware of the bitter personal hostility of Adjutant General Thomas to Gen. Fremont, they would have no doubt of it after reading his report.—Thomas does not seem to have the sense to see that palpable malignity and unfairness would greatly disarm the effect of his report. His personal enmity overcame his prudence and tact, and he laid himself out so zealously to make a case against Gen. Fremont, that his work has nothing of the character of a report of facts, and does not even pretend the impartiality of an investigation, but is merely a pettifogging plea against Gen. Fremont, which seizes upon the vaguest rumors and turns them into charges, and mixes up charges the most frivolous and irrelevant with those of the gravest character, all equally careless of evidence; and he argues upon them, and puts questions on them, suggesting charges of misconduct and improper motives. Adjutant General Thomas seems to have forgotten that his duty was to investigate, and to have imagined that he was the public accuser. He has discharged that office as well as he knew how. He zeal exceeded his ability. But it would be an abuse of words to call his work a report.

To review the numerous charges of this document would require more space than we or our readers would like to give to it, especially as an accusation may be made in a few words which would take many to explain. A remarkable feature is the very cursory manner in which this so-called investigation was made. The investigators seem to have been made aware by common rumor of the tangible spots in Gen. Fremont's administration, and to these they devoted themselves. So, after breakfast at St. Louis, which is duly reported, the adjutant general says they rode to Benton Barracks. "Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection," Adjutant Thoms says, "but none one mentioned that McKinstry gave the cost at \$15,000." Upon this somebody's saying that some one told him the cost was \$15,000, the adjutant general gives the report: "If so it was judicious;" but adds as a measure of extra caution: "the total cost should be ascertained."

This valuable investigation disposed of the Benton Barracks question. Gen. Curtis, in command at the barracks, was then examined as to what he thought of Gen. Fremont. He said that he found no difficulty in getting access to him when he had business; but Gen. Fremont never told him his plans, nor consulted him on military affairs. When cross-questioned he admitted that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinions, he would not dare to do it to Gen. Fremont. As to that, if Gen. Curtis had been in the habit of going with freedom to Gen. Scott and expressing his opinions on his plans, he must have found that veteran in a different mood from that which he exhibits to inferior officers generally.

Gen. Curtis further testified that "he deemed Gen. Fremont unequal to the command of an army, and said he was no more bound by law than the winds." This shows how plausibly and instructive military investigations may be made under the new system of taking testimony of subordinate officers as to the competency of the general in command. Doubtless every general, colonel, and probably every officer and most of the privates, thinks himself the very best person to command the army, and regards it as a personal matter to him that anybody else should occupy that position.

Under the former custom, charges of violation of law were required to be made specifically, and would make a court martial necessary; but Gen. Curtis testifies and Adj. Gen. Thomas reports on Gen. Fremont's military freedom from the shackles of law. He is represented, like the untamable zebra, showing his heels to all legal fetters.

Military operations generally are slightly in excess of the provisions of civil law.

Perhaps Gen. Fremont has done something not provided by statute; and perhaps Gen. Curtis' head may not be very clear on law, but at any rate, it is entertaining to have the investigation transferred from Gen. Fremont's acts to the freedom of his nature.

We devote more space to this first item of the investigation and report, because it is a specimen of the whole. What real investigation could be made in the flying visit of Thomas to Missouri? None could honestly be pretended. The only important military testimony taken in the case was that which will astonish the military world by its impropriety—the testimony of subordinate officers as to the capacity of their general; and in Gen. Hunter's case this was made the more glaring by his testifying on the capacity of an officer whose removal would promote him to the chief command. Gen. Hunter never should have given such an opinion under such circumstances; and having expressed it, the commander-in-chief should have received it in confidence, and not given it to the world.

The adjutant general also took testimony from common rumor as to Gen. Fremont's competency; that is from "gentleman of position and intelligence." An outside look at Benton barracks, and an outside rumor of the cost, and the opinion of Gen. Curtis as to his chief's competency and freedom from law, seem to have occupied the forenoon of one of the three days devoted to several hundred miles travel and to an official investigation of the whole administration of the western military department. Then the exhausted party took dinner, which the adjutant general duly reports. After this important operation they rode to the arsenal, below the city. Here they found guns for the gunboats; and a captain engaged in making ammunition "said he heard that some person had a contract for making the cartridges for these guns, and if so he knew nothing of it." Upon this the adjutant general gravely reports to the secretary of war:—"This, in my opinion, requires investigation."

The hospital they found "in fine order and a credit to the service." It is to be hoped that Adjutant General Thomas can say as much for the hospitals at Washington. The friends of Gen. Fremont say that he takes care of his soldiers, and that this is one feature of the extravagance charged against him.

Adjutant Gen. Thomas' report is little else than a collection of all the irresponsible charges which have been made against Gen. Fremont through the press for the last two months. It might have been made as well and as reliably at Washington, without visiting Missouri. The visit made a show of evidence when in the nature of things, no investigation could be made in that time.

As to the charges, we may say generally that it is not necessary for the government to open a fire on the rear of a general who is in the field in pursuit of the enemy, on account of irregularities in expenditures or in his military conduct. Removal is not necessary to the investigation or correction of these; and to the people all these seem trifling in comparison with the army which Gen. Fremont has fitted out and taken into the field under great embarrassments and against great obstacles. That class of charges is insufficient; and the sentence of a general on them without trial would be gross injustice.

Adjutant Gen. Thomas' charges against Gen. Fremont's conduct of the campaign, require a statement of the other side of the case before it is fairly before the public.—The sea of the campaign plans is such a vast one, that Adjutant Gen. Thomas' plan will hardly be accepted by the public as condemning all others; and his open hostility to Gen. Fremont makes his criticisms of no value.

The grave character of some of the charges is made contemptible by the frivolous nature of others. Adjutant General Thomas says: "Among the supplies sent by Gen. Fremont to the army may be enumerated 500 barrels to carry water in a country where water is abundant, and 600 tons of ice." Thomas is able to declare that water will be abundant wherever Gen. Fremont goes. Probably his ideas of the needs of an army are adapted to the stationary system. But it is necessary to inform an adjutant general that 500 water barrels may come in play for companies and messes, even where water is abundant. This was a severe strain at a gnat; and such things make Thomas' report contemptible. As to the ice, it is said to have been the blunder of the surgeon in charge at Jefferson City.

One of the most prominent charges against Gen. Fremont in this accusation is that he appointed officers on his own responsibility. The secretary of war has notified him that he will not pay them. The officers say they do not care for pay, and are willing to serve their country for nothing. As the pay seems to be the only question with the government, and as it now gets their services for nothing, it is making a nice saving out of this affair, and ought to be satisfied. If the officers make out to do something, the people will not be disturbed at the irregularity of their appointment.

An astonishing feature of this report is that it suggests charges of fraud against a Major General, on mere hearsay. For instance, somebody tells somebody in Louisville that Mr. Selover, who was in Europe with Gen. Fremont, wrote to some friend in San Francisco that his share of the profits of Gen. Fremont's purchase of arms was \$30,000. This vaguest of rumors is embodied in an official report as something to decide the question of Gen. Fremont's removal. Suppose Secretary Cameron, or any other public officer, were reported on in the same way.

We have devoted more space than we intended to the disagreeable duty of investigating this report, which is of importance because it is supposed to govern a question affecting the public service. The government has been unfortunate in its management of this case. Undoubtedly it had the best intentions in trying to convince the public of the necessity for removing Gen. Fremont before doing it, but in attempting to do this, it has placed itself in the attitude of prosecuting and accusing him. The real merits of the case have been overlooked by the peculiar management of it, and the effect has been to create sympathy for Gen. Fremont. This report of Adjutant General Thomas is the most unfortunate movement of all. Now Gen. Fremont's removal will appear to be a sentence upon an accusation on which he has had no trial.

A BRIDGE TWO HUNDRED FEET LONG BUILT IN A DAY.—The pile bridge over the Calumet River, seventeen miles from this city, used by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, having become somewhat shaky from age, was replaced one day last week with a new one. Immediately after the passage of the morning train, the track was taken up and the old timbers removed; and, before the evening train came along, the track was again laid on the new timbers, and the putting of it together, in less than twelve hours, must be considered as a fair day's work, for even the large gang of hands which was employed upon it.

LETTERS MAILED.—Seven hundred and twenty-nine letters were mailed at the post-office yesterday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.

The Commercial has advices from Rosecrans' headquarters up to Saturday evening. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the enemy opened fire with two guns from opposite Gauley Ferry and Camp Tompkins, and a noisy fire of musketry. The object was to sink the ferry boat on the Gauley, and threaten the 40 shells into the camp of the Ohio. Not one of our men were killed, and only about half a dozen wounded. The majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular. The ferry boat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday, was raised that night and completely restored. There was no firing on Saturday on either side.

The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows: The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New river. Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of the Gauley and New river, on the east side of New river; Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters were near the junction of the river, and between them; Gen. Benham was below the junction on the right bank of the river. Floyd's force is believed to be about 7,000 men. It was believed in camp that Schenck and Benham's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd and cut him in two.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by the alarm of the operator, who, when first opened sent a hasty dispatch to Clarkburg announcing a battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley river. He was two or three miles up the river, when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. Rosecrans to return, and when returning his wagon was driven over a precipice, and the apparatus destroyed.

Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to Rosecrans' army than otherwise. Rosecrans was certain he could hold his own, and expected to be able to bag his assailants.

Col. Sedgwick, of the 2d Kentucky was reported to have been wounded in the knee by a splinter of a shell.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

In the circuit court this morning, the case of Petrel, the pirate, was called but postponed till next Monday. When the trial Judge Grier said he could not bring the case to trial, as the regular business of the court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them at this time when the country played civil war.

The dictates of humanity would counsel the government to treat the captives on the sea the same as those taken on land; and he could not understand the policy of hanging the first, and holding the latter as prisoners and then releasing them.

Let the rebellion be crushed, (and God grant that it may be speedily!) and then these men can be tried for treason or piracy; and in this he would assist, no matter how much he might be called Jeffries or Scroggins.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4.

Our scouts bring us, this morning, definite information that Price has left Searsville, and has moved, via Neshio, toward Cassville, Harry county.

Options of the rebel to whether he will march north from that point on Springfield or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

A body of rebel cavalry was seen twenty-five miles south of here last night—doubtless a reconnoitering party.

Gen. Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day.

Gen. Hunter is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for reinforcements.

JEFFERSON, City, Nov. 4.

Gen. Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, Gen. Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.

Thurlow Weed and Arch-Bishop Hughes are about starting for Europe, probably by steamer Africa, on Wednesday, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the southern commissioners, and the recognition of the southern confederacy by France and England. It is understood that Gen. Scott goes out in the same steamer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

Steamer Resolute came up from the navy yard last night.

One of our batteries on the Maryland shore has been completed, and the range of the Parrott 32-pounders tried on the rebel steamer Geo. Paige, yesterday afternoon. Three shots struck her, but with what effect is not known, as the water being very high she was enabled to run up the Occoquan out of range.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

The U. S. steamer from Liverpool, via London, arrived at Pier Point this afternoon, and brings one day's later news.

The steamer Andromeda, from Havana, reports that on Oct. 31st, at sundown, off Havana she saw a fleet of thirty steamers, but no sailing vessels, bound south.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP LIVER, Springfield, Mo., Oct. 31.

Special to St. Louis Republican.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past, respecting reports of Fremont's being arrested, but Washington dispatches at head quarters mention the case as a mere rumor.

Fremont's removal would be a serious loss of the kind. Fremont's removal would be a serious loss of the kind. Fremont's removal would be a serious loss of the kind.

ment of military affairs may be safely con-

sided to the Adj. General's office, and afford the General an opportunity to devote his attention specially to the affairs of the army of the Potomac, remaining under his immediate command.

Tribune's dispatch.—The Resolute arrived at Washington last evening, and reports that several of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shells from the batteries at Shipping Point.

By orders of the war department the provost marshal of Alexandria has been directed to suspend the exercise of the civil functions that he has performed, and to dismiss all the civil cases of which he has taken cognizance.

In the supreme court, yesterday, the distinguished member of parliament and Queen's council, Mr. Edwin James, was admitted to the New York bar. It is understood that he intends to make this city his home.

The government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia for the construction of an iron clad steamship, and the keel has been laid. The vessel will be 240 feet long, 78 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hull, and armed with 16 of the largest rifled cannon.

World's dispatch.—The freshest in the Potomac is so great that the Long Bridge has been impassable to-day, being over flowed. The water is subsiding to-night. Notwithstanding the late terrific rain storm the roads in Virginia, to-day, were found to be in excellent condition. The government stores lying in warehouses on the wharves here suffered a good deal.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

An official telegram received to-day states that Floyd's force is 7,000, and Benham's and Schenck's brigades were following him on the New River. The dispatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect of success.

Another telegram from Cleveland last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Mayville and reported that Gen. Rosecrans had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts Gen. Benham and Schenck had got in his rear, and it was supposed Floyd's force would be captured by them.

The steamer Mt. Vernon has returned from the Potomac and reports the condition of affairs down the Potomac unchanged.

Major General Halleck, of California, has arrived here. He was introduced to the President to-day by Gen. McClellan.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

The large Honduras steamer seeing at day-light on the 2d inst., between Cape Fear and Charleston, a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and two large ships. The wind had abated.

The Persia has arrived with three days later advices from Europe, has arrived, bringing nearly \$22,000.

Cassell's last letter to the Times, dated Oct. 10th, says persons of might and influence were again urging on the President the necessity of an advance for political reasons.

The Liverpool Post says Capt. Zemmies, of the pirate Sumter, who arrived in Liverpool by the Edinburgh, shipped in New York as Capt. Barnister of the Royal navy.

The London Shipping Gazette thinks the defect by the confederates of the squadron blockading New Orleans, will render it scarcely possible to maintain even a semblance of a blockade at some of the principal southern ports.

Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico.—The convention will be signed in eight days, and the expedition start the beginning of November.

The European financial accounts are rather more satisfactory. The drain on the land subsided. The bourse advanced to 68 1/2.

The Paris Siecle urges the adoption of some measures to get cotton from America.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 4.

At about three o'clock this afternoon the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived, and reported that she passed the whole fleet on Saturday night, within 30 miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and her officers have no doubt that they entered Bull Bay early Sunday morning, and landed within 25 miles of Charleston. This point of the coast is but lightly fortified.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, which is 60 miles south of Bull Bay.

Sixty contrabands came into the fortress on Monday. They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Bethel, Yorktown, and in the vicinity of Norfolk, but don't know where they have gone. Passengers by the flag of truce say information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The Day Book of Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. Beauregard had resigned, and also published a dispatch from Richmond mentioning a similar rumor there.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.

A Washington special to the Commercial Advertiser, says that the New Jersey brigade marched on Saturday morning. They will do it with complete preparations for preventing the passage of rebels over into Maryland, under cover of the guns of their Potomac batteries.

The same letter says that all regiments of the army of the Potomac have their camp equipage, wagons, ambulances ready for taking the field at an hour's notice.

The organization of wagon trains has been one of the most difficult tasks.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Flour receipts 15,898 bbls.; market 5c lower; sales 12,500 bbls. 5,50a55 super western, 5,55a57 extra state, 5,55a59 common to medium extra western. Receipts wheat 244,935 bush; market opened firm but afterwards prices declined 1 cent; sales 100,000 bush. 1,21a122 Milwaukee 1,21a124 and 1,22a124, 1,22a124 Canadian club, 1,30a133 winter red western.

GRAIN STATISTICS OF OHIO.—The state auditor of Ohio has made up the statistics of the grain crop of the state—wheat and corn—for 1860, and the following totals are presented:

Total wheat crop in 1860.....	23,610,364
Total do in 1859.....	13,345,844
Increase in 1860.....	10,264,520
Eighteen counties in 1860 produced over 1,000 bushels of corn each, the highest being a crop of 3,210,717 bushels in Ross county. Eleven counties each produced over half a million bushels of wheat, the largest amount being 690,769 bushels in Stark county.	

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 24th, by the Rev. A. Walker, Mr. LAURENCE MOUTAT and Miss ELIZABETH BOUSE, both of Rock Prairie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CENTRAL BANK OF WISCONSIN.
Janesville, Wis., Nov. 5, 1861.
THIS bank has made arrangements for the redemption of its circulation in Milwaukee, in New York Exchange, and in payments of such arrangements it will be ready to comply with at any time, and after the 27th inst. we shall not receive at par, nor pay out, the notes of any Wisconsin banks that have not made a new arrangement.
J. D. HENRY, Cashier.

TO THE LADIES.

Fall and Winter Fashions.
MISS ODEA & SISTER have just received from the East a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and will have a fresh supply of the newest styles every week during the season.

Sold at one Half the Price
A variety of Wedding and Mourning lace always ready.
Dresses, Mantillas, &c. cut and made to order. The newest paper dress patterns for sale, and old bonnets cleaned, altered, lined and trimmed in a superior manner for half price.

Good Men for Cavalry!
WANTED.
MIRA JUSTIN, Jr.,

wants 40 good men for Capt. Barlow's Regiment, to go into camp at Janesville. None but temperate men, and good horsemen accepted. This pay is TWO DOLLARS a month better than the regular pay, and the marching, fighting, &c. is done on horseback.

WANTED!
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry of the

REGULAR ARMY!
THIS Regiment offers superior inducements to all patriotic men. They being free from the annoyances of their enlistment (Good Pay, Clothing, Bounties, and being commanded by Experienced Officers. Terms of enlistment, THREE YEARS.

Pay per Month, \$15, \$15, \$15.
In case a soldier becomes disabled, he is sent to a good home at the Soldier's Rest, or a Pension for life. Apply for further information, at No. 211 Hyatt House block, of 21 St. 8th Infantry U. S. Army, Recruiting Office.

A CHANGE.

I have formerly purchased the stock of goods at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where he will be pleased to meet me, and all of the former patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with a call. He pledges them he will give them better bargains than he has had in the city of state.

WATCH REPAIRER.
In taking leave of my numerous customers, I can cheerfully recommend my successor, Mr. J. A. Denell, to their confidence, and as worthy of patronage from all who require any goods in his line. I shall be on hand until the time of the old stand until spring. Those interested will please give me a call.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
Spectacles, &c., &c.

At the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where he will be pleased to meet me, and all of the former patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with a call. He pledges them he will give them better bargains than he has had in the city of state.

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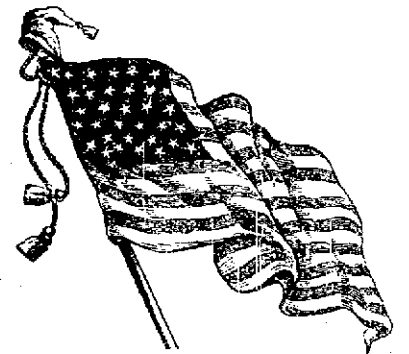
BOARDING!

ONE gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, centrally located, and good board in private family, for two or three gentlemen with day board. For further particulars address box 642, Janesville P. O.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOODS!

MCKEY & BIRD, will sell from this day forward until further notice, all our best

French Delaines



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.—A supplementary expedition is now being prepared at Annapolis by General Burnside, assisted by Generals Blenker and Foster. Ten or a dozen regiments are already bespoken for it, and are now either on the way to Annapolis or are under orders, viz: the 5th New Hampshire; 23d, 25th and 27th Massachusetts; 8th and 10th Connecticut; 52d, 53d and 54th New York, and probably some others. These are to go in transports, to co-operate with the land forces of Gen. Sherman, and there need not, therefore, be any great delay in their departure beyond the time when it shall be definitely known where their services are needed.

MILITARY ITEMS.—The Oconto Sackers and the Green Bay Guards arrived at Camp Randall on Sunday morning, making the 12th Regiment full.

COMMISSIONS.—To Wm. Bremner, Plow, as lieutenant, to enlist in infantry company.

To John Larkin, Patrick Malton, of Milwaukee; Thos. Reilly, and T. R. Parker, of Wauwatosa, as lieutenants, to raise a company of infantry, for the 17th Regiment.

To John Ingraham, and E. Engelsted, La Crosse, as lieutenants, to enlist for the 15th Regiment.

To Hiram L. Lewis, as captain of the Neenah Rifles, vice C. J. Wheeler, resigned; and to J. W. Hunt, as first lieutenant, vice H. I. Lewis, promoted.

To Jos. C. Chandler, Madison, as captain, to raise a cavalry company for the 2d Regiment.

COL. MULLIGAN RELEASED.—The St. Louis Democrat of the 1st says:—"Our special from Jefferson City this morning announces the gratifying circumstance that Col. Mulligan has been released. The release indicates the success of the commission which left here several days ago for Gen. Price's army. Col. Peabody and Van Horn, of the federal side, we suppose have also been set at liberty; while on the rebel side, Gen. Frost, Col. Bowen and Henry W. Williams have been released on their paroles given after the Camp Jackson capture."

COST OF THE WAR.—It is estimated that the expenses of the war for the year commencing November 1st, will be about five hundred millions for the United States, and three or four hundred millions for the confederates. The naval expedition, which is costing us so much, it is expected will increase the confederate expense enormously merely for fortifications which they are doubtless erecting at every vulnerable point along the Atlantic coast.

DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.—The Canadian barque Niagara arrived at Chicago a few days since, is now undergoing some slight improvements preparatory to taking on a cargo of corn, which she will take direct to Liverpool, via St. Lawrence river. The corn is shipped by Messrs. Dow, Quirk & Co., of Chicago, for Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. of Detroit.

THE MARINE LOSSES FOR OCTOBER show an aggregate of twenty-five vessels and \$548,000.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES ELECTION.—The election for members of congress is to be held on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, which election shall be conducted according to the permanent constitution and the laws of the several states in force for that purpose. In states which may not have provided by law for such election, the same will be held according to the laws heretofore existing in states for the election of members of the house of representatives in the congress of the United States.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT and vice president is also made on the day of the congressional election—the first Wednesday in November.

The electors are to meet in their respective states on the first Wednesday in December, 1861, and proceed to vote for president and vice president.

Congress is to assemble in regular session, at the seat of government, on the eighteenth day of February, 1862. On the nineteenth of February, it is provided that the president of the senate shall open the certificates, and the votes for president and vice president shall then be counted.

The president of the confederate states shall be inaugurated on the twenty-second day of February, 1862.

FARM MORTGAGE.—One of our subscribers in Genesee—Mr. B. P. Balcomb—is a mortgagee to the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad in the sum of \$500, upon which interest has been accumulating for a number of years. This mortgage, Mr. Balcomb informs us, he has about concluded to pay. The holder of it, he has satisfied himself, is a widow woman who bought the mortgage in good faith, and paid therefor, 100 cents on the dollar. The agent in the premises demands the full face of the mortgage but will make a deduction on the interest which has accumulated.—Waukesha Freeman.

The New York Evening Post says in reference to Thurlow Weed's letter to Fremont:

It may be well to say that several of these accusations have been already refuted, and if the others are all as ill-founded, the case against Fremont is a poor one. At any rate, while he is driving the enemy before him for members of the rebel ought to keep silent.

From the Cincinnati Gazette. Adjutant General Thomas' Report on Major General Fremont.

We give up a large space in our paper to the publication of this report, as it is called. As we before remarked, this war is establishing new precedents, and a new standard of military propriety. In the ordinary course of military events a man whom an intelligent government has appointed to the duties of a major general, and the commander of a great department—which, according to the plans at that time, was to carry on the great forward movement of the war—is supposed to be competent. But the government puts a major general in command, and then puts him on trial for competency.

It was not required of the government that it should make out a case of incompetency, in order to remove Gen. Fremont, nor to charge it. It may change and supersede commanders at its pleasure; and under ordinary circumstances the superseding of an officer is not a decision upon his competency, nor a declaration that he is unfit for all military command. The government has seen proper to make such a case against Gen. Fremont in order to supersede him; and as it has made the issue and laid its case before the people in the report of Adjutant General Thomas, its case is properly subject to comment.

The customary rules of military propriety require also that charges against an officer for misconduct should be preferred in a regular way, and that then he should have an opportunity for defense before a court-martial. The present case seems to have departed from all that. Adjutant General Thomas makes a flying visit of three days to Missouri, nearly all of which is spent in travel, reviews, dinners, and the accompaniments, and then makes a report to the secretary of war containing a long string of charges of misconduct against Gen. Fremont, some of them picked up from rumor, some unimportant, most of them vague, and all of them pettifogged by the adjutant general in a way that shatters the case. These charges, without trial, judgment is to be pronounced on General Fremont and the penalty executed by removing him from command.

As we said, the government was not compelled to raise the question of General Fremont's competency, in order to remove him. And it could not, without an appearance of the grossest injustice, make specific charges of misconduct against him, and sentence him to removal as a penalty, without trial. The management of the Fremont affair by the government has been infamous.

It has shovelled the real merits of Gen. Fremont's administration out of the question, and has substituted therefor the conduct of the government toward him as the subject for popular comment; and in this conduct the government has created an impression that it was unjust and hostile to him. This remarkable report of Adjutant General Thomas, and the removal of Gen. Fremont as the execution of sentence upon that report, will be the culmination of that unfortunate management; whereas, had the president removed him completely without attempting to make a case against him before the people, they would have confided in his integrity, and have believed that the government knew the necessities of the case, and had administered fairly upon them. The people are intelligent enough to know that the commander-in-chief must have arbitrary control of his subordinates, and that to him must be left the conduct of the war, and they are not disposed to try the cases of subordinate officers unless the government makes the issue before the public, as it has in Gen. Fremont's case.

If the public were not before aware of the bitter personal hostility of Adjutant General Thomas to Gen. Fremont, they would have no doubt of it after reading his report.—Thomas does not seem to have the sense to see that palpable malignity and unfairness would greatly disarm the effect of his report. His personal enmity overcame his prudence and tact, and he laid himself out to maliciously make a case against Gen. Fremont, that his work has nothing of the character of a report of facts, and does not even pretend the impartiality of an investigation, but is merely a pettifogging plea against Gen. Fremont, which seizes upon the vaguest rumors and turns them into charges, and mixes up charges the most frivolous and irrelevant with those of the gravest character, all equally careless of evidence, and he argues upon them, and puts questions on the charges, and charges of misconduct and improper motives. Adjutant General Thomas seems to have forgotten that his duty was to investigate, and to have imagined that he was the public accuser. He has discharged that office as well as he knew how. His zeal exceeded his ability. But it would be an abuse of words to call his work a report.

We review the numerous charges of this document, and we can spare them, but we or our readers would like to give especially as an accusation may be made in a few words which would take many to explain. A remarkable feature is the very cursory manner in which this so-called investigation was made. The investigators seem to have been made aware by common rumor of the tangible spots in Gen. Fremont's administration, and to these they devoted their attention. So, for instance, at St. Louis, which is daily reported by the adjutant general says they rode to Benton Barracks. "Much has been said of the large sums expended in their erection," Adjutant Thomas says, "but some one mentioned that McKinstry gave the cost at \$15,000." Upon this somebody's saying that some one told him that somebody heard that Gen. McKinstry gave the cost at \$15,000, the adjutant general gravely reports: "If so, it is very judicious; but adds as a measure of extra caution: 'the total cost should be ascertained.'"

This valuable investigation disposed of the Benton Barracks question. Gen. Curtis, in command at the barracks, was then examined as to what he thought of Gen. Fremont. He said that he found no difficulty in getting access to him when he had business; but Gen. Fremont never told him his plans, nor consulted him on military affairs. When cross-questioned he admitted that while he would go with freedom to Gen. Scott and express his opinion, he would not dare to do it to Gen. Fremont. As to that, if Gen. Curtis had been in the habit of going with freedom to Gen. Scott and expressing his opinions on his plans, he must have found that veteran in a different mood from that which he exhibits to inferior officers generally.

Gen. Curtis further replied that "he detected Gen. Fremont in a violation of the command of an army, and said he was no more bound by law than the winds." This shows how pleasing and instructive military investigations may be made under the new system of taking testimony of subordinate officers as to the competency of the general in command. Doubtless every general, colonel, and probably every officer and most of the privates, thinks himself a very best person to command the army, and regard it as a sacred matter to him that anybody else should occupy that position.

Under the former custom, charges of violation of law were required to be made specifically, and would make a court martial necessary; but Gen. Curtis testifies and Adj. Gen. Thomas reports on Gen. Fremont's military freedom from the shackles of law. He is represented, like the untamable zebra, showing his heels to all legal fetters.

Military operations generally are slightly in excess of the provisions of civil law. Perhaps Gen. Fremont's conduct might not be provided by statute; and perhaps Gen. Curtis' head may not be very clear on law, but at any rate, it is entertaining to have the investigation transferred from Gen. Fremont's acts to the freedom of his nature.

We devote more space to this first item of the investigation and report, because it is a specimen of the whole. What real investigation could be made in the flying visit of the adjutant general to Missouri? He could honestly be pretended to have only important military testimony taken in the case, and that which would astonish the military world by its improbability—the testimony of subordinate officers as to the capacity of their general; and in Gen. Hunter's case this was made the more glaring by his testifying on the capacity of an officer whose removal would promote him to the chief command. Gen. Hunter never should have been sent on an expedition to make such a case against Gen. Fremont in order to supersede him; and as it has made the issue and laid its case before the people in the report of Adjutant General Thomas, its case is properly subject to comment.

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BY TELEGRAPH. REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE. BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in the Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—The Commercial headquart'ers up to Saturday evening. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the enemy opened fire with guns from opposite Gauley Ferry and Camp Tompkins, and a noisy fire of musketry. The object was to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking the ferry boat on the Gauley, and threw about 40 shells into the camp of the 11th Ohio. Not one of our men were killed, and only about half a dozen were wounded. The majority of the shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular. The ferry boat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot on Friday, was raised that night and completely restored. There was no firing on Saturday on either side.

The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows: The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New river. Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of the Gauley and New rivers, on the east side of New river. Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters were near the junction of the river, and between them; Gen. Benham was below the junction on the right bank of the river. Floyd's force is believed to be about 7,000 men. It was believed in camp that Schenck and Benham's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd and catch him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by the alarm of the operator, who, when he opened sent a hasty dispatch to Clarkburg, announcing the fact, and then commencing to move his office up the Gauley river. He was two or three miles up the river, when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. Rosecrans to return, and when returning his wagon was driven over a precipice, and the apparatus destroyed.

Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to Rosecrans' army than otherwise. Rosecrans was certain he could hold his own, and expected to be able to bag his assailant.

Col. Sedgwick, of the 2d Kentucky was reported to have been wounded in the knee by a splinter of a shell.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—In the circuit court this morning, the case of Petrel, the pirate, was called but postponed till next Monday. While the assistant district attorney was urging the trial, Judge Grier said he could not consent to have the regular business of the court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them at this time when the country played civil war.

The dictates of humanity would counsel the government to treat the captives on the sea the same as those taken on land; and he could not understand the policy of hanging the first, and holding the latter as prisoners and then releasing them.

Let the rebellion be crushed, (and God grant that it may be speedily!) and then treat the rebels as traitors to their country, and in this he would consider, matter how much he might be called Jeffries or Scroggins.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 4.—Our scouts bring us, this morning, definite information that Price has left Sarcoxie, and has moved, via Neosho, toward Cassville, Barry county.

Opinions differ as to whether he will march north from that point on Springfield or continue his retreat into Arkansas.

A body of rebel cavalry was seen twenty-five miles south of here last night—doubtless a reconnoitering party.

Gens. Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day.

Gen. Hunter is on the Pomme de Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for rations.

JEFFERSON, CITY, Nov. 4.—Gen. Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, Gen. Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Thurlow Weed and Arch-Bishop Hughes are about starting for Europe, probably by steamer Africa, on Wednesday, to endeavor to convert the operations of the southern commissioners, and the recognition of the southern confederacy by France and England. It is understood that Gen. Scott goes out in the same steamer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Steamer Resolute came up from the navy yard last night.

One of our batteries on the Maryland shore has been completed, and the range of the Parrott 32-pounders tried on the rebel steamer Two, Paige, yesterday afternoon. Three shots struck her, but what effect is not known, as the water being very high she was enabled to run up the Occoquan out of range.

The U. S. steamer from Liverpool, via Londonderry 25th, arrived at Farther Point this afternoon, and brings one day's later news.

The steamer Anconada, from Havana, reports that on Oct. 31st, at sundown, off Hatteras she saw a fleet of thirty steamers, but no sailing vessels, bound south.

HEAD QUARTERS CAMP TOMPkins, Springfield, Mo., Oct. 31.—Special to St. Louis Republican.—A good deal of excitement has prevailed in camp for some days past, respecting reports of Fremont's being superseded, but Washington advices at head quarters mention nothing of the kind. Fremont's removal would cause great excitement and trouble in camp. A number of officers declare they would resign if Fremont were removed, and that the dim of the south-west independent of the administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy, respecting this department.

The list of rebels killed in the battle of Friday last, now numbers 127.

No intelligence has yet been received of Gen. Johnston's assumption of command of the rebel forces in Missouri.

The cause of the cannonading in the direction of Sarcoxie is still unknown.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON Nov. 4.—Herald's dispatch.—The war department received despatches late this evening from Gen. Rosecrans stating that Gen. Floyd had made an attack upon him but he had repulsed him with great loss. Gen. Rosecrans further states that an officer with a pretty large force had got in the rear of Floyd, the representation was that Floyd and his command would be surrounded and captured. Gen. McClellan has been occupied to-day in ascertaining the strength condition and discipline of the United States army the command of which so suddenly devolved upon him. He has called on the whole number of men, and where posted; the total estimate of material, and how distributed. It will be occupied several days in systematizing and arranging the matter, so that the burden of the management of military affairs may be safely confided to the Adj. General's office, and devote his attention specially to the affairs of the army of the Potomac, remaining under his immediate command.

Tribune's dispatch.—The Resolute arrived at Washington last evening, and reports that several of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shells from the batteries at Shipping Point.

By orders of the war department the provost marshal of Alexandria has been directed to suspend the exercise of the civil functions that he has performed, and to dismiss all the civil cases of which he has taken cognizance.

In the supreme court, yesterday, the distinguished member of parliament and Queen's council, Mr. Edwin James was admitted to the New York bar. It is understood that he intends to make this city his home.

The government has contracted with parties in Philadelphia for the construction of an iron clad battleship, and the keel has been laid. The vessel will be 340 feet long, 78 feet beam and 30 feet depth of hull, armed with 16 of the largest rifled cannon.

World's dispatch.—The freshest in the Potomac is so great that the Long Bridge has been impassable to-day, being over-flowed. The water is subsiding to-night. Notwithstanding the late terrific rain storm the roads in Virginia, to-day, were found to be in excellent condition. The government stores lying in warehouses on the wharves here suffered a good deal.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—An official telegram received to-day states that Floyd's force is 7,000, and Benham's and Schenck's brigades were following him on the New Road. The dispatch is extremely hopeful of a brilliant victory, and the prospect is cheering.

Another telegram from Cleveland last night, states that the Kanawha boat had just passed Mayville, and reported that Gen. Rosecrans had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts Gen. Benham and Schenck had got in his rear, and it was supposed Floyd's force would be captured by them.

The steamer Mt. Vernon has returned from the flotilla and reports the condition of affairs down the Potomac unchanged.

Major General Halleck, of California, has arrived here. He was introduced to the President to-day by Gen. McClellan.

New York, Nov. 5.—The barque Honduras reports seeing at day-light on the 2d inst., between Cape Fear and Charleston, a large fleet of naval vessels, consisting of small steamers and two large ships. The wind had abated.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Persia has arrived with three days later advices from Europe, has arrived, bringing nearly £62,000.

Russell's last letter to the Times, dated Oct. 29th, says persons of might and influence were again urging on the President the necessity of an advance for political reasons.

The Liverpool Post says Capt. Zennep, of the pirate Sumter, who arrived in Liverpool by the Edinburgh, shipped in New York as Capt. Barnister of the Royal navy.

The London Shipping Gazette thinks the defect by the confederates of the squadron blockading New Orleans, will render it somewhat possible to maintain even a semblance of a blockade at some of the principal southern ports.

Paris papers announce that England, France and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The convention will be signed in eight days, and the expedition start the beginning of November.

The European financial accounts are rather more satisfactory. The drain on the had subsided. The bourse advanced to 68 1/2.

The Paris Siecle urges the adoption of some measures to get cotton from America.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 4.—At about three o'clock this afternoon the steamer Monticello, from the blockading fleet off Savannah, arrived, and reported that she passed the whole fleet on Saturday night, within 30 miles of Bull Bay. The storm had nearly abated, and her officers have no doubt that they entered Bull Bay early Sunday morning, and landed within 25 miles of Charleston. This point of the coast is but lightly fortified.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, which is 60 miles south of Bull Bay. Sixty contrabands came into the fortress on Monday. They report that many of the troops have been withdrawn from Great Britain, Norfolk, but don't know where they have gone. Passengers by the flag of truce say no information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The Day Book, of Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. Beauregard had resigned, and also published a dispatch from Richmond mentioning a similar rumor there.

New York, Nov. 5.—A Washington special to the Commercial Advertiser, says that the New Jersey brigade marched on Saturday morning. They will doubtless complete the perfect preparations for preventing the passage of rebels over into Maryland, under cover of the guns of their Potomac batteries.

The same letter says that all regiments of the army of the Potomac have their camp equipage, wagons, ambulances ready for taking the field at an hour's notice.

The organization of wagon trains has been one of the most difficult of tasks.

The market.—New York, Nov. 5.—Flour receipts 15,898 bbls.; market 5c lower; sales 12,500 bbls. 5.65/5.55 upper western, 5.65/5.75 extra state, 5.65/5.90 common to medium extra western. Receipts wheat 244,935 bush; market opened firm but afterwards prices declined 1 cent; sales 100,900 bush, 1.21/1.22 Milwaukee club, 1.22/1.24 amber Iowa, 1.22/1.24 Canadian club, 1.30/1.33 winter red western.

GRAIN STATISTICS OF OHIO.—The state auditor of Ohio has made up the statistics of the grain crop of the state—wheat and corn—for 1860, and the following totals are presented:

Bushels.	
Total wheat crop in 1860.....	23,640,844
Total do in 1859.....	13,346,243

Increase in 1860.....	10,294,612
Total corn crop in 1860.....	91,589,704
Total do in 1859.....	69,272,943

Increase in 1860.....	22,316,761
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Eighteen counties in 1860 produced over 1,500,000 bushels of corn each, the highest being a crop of 3,210,717 bushels in Ross county. Eleven counties each produced over half a million bushels of wheat, the largest amount being 890,769 bushels in Stark county.

MORTGAGE SETTLED.—Mr. Nicholas Dwyer, of the town of Belghim, Onondaga county, has just settled his railroad mortgage, given the Milwaukee and Superior company, by paying ten per cent. The mortgage and interest amounted to \$2,500, and the sum paid was \$250. Mr. Edward Pierson, cashier of Farmer's bank of Buffalo, was the holder of the mortgage, and the settlement was effected mainly through the efforts of Wm. H. Ramsey, the Union republican candidate for bank comptroller.—Home League.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Oct. 21st, by the Rev. A. Walker, Mr. L. L. HUNTER, of AT and Miss ELIZABETH BOSS, both of Rock Prairie.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WISCONSIN, Janesville, Nov. 5th, 1861. The above bank has made arrangements for the redemption of its circulation in Milwaukee, in New York exchange, and in payment of such arrangements its notes are now redeemed there daily. On and after the 7th inst. we shall not receive at par, nor pay out, the notes of any Wisconsin banks that have not made a similar arrangement. J. D. HICKDOLPH, Cashier.

TO THE LADIES.

Fall and Winter Fashions. MRS. ODEA & SISTER have just received from the West a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY GOODS, and will have a fresh supply of the newest styles every week during the season.

Sold at one Half the Price. A variety of Wedding and Mourning Hats always ready.

Dresses, Mantillas, &c., cut and made to order. The newest Paris dress patterns for sale, and old dresses cleaned, altered, trimmed in a superior manner for four shillings each.

Waterproofing and Gutta Serena block, (over Harsh's clothing store), Main street, Janesville, Wis. nov5dwf

Good Men for Cavalry!

WANTED. A good man for Col. Barlow's Regiment, to go into battle at Janesville. None but temperate men and good foragers will be accepted. Pay, \$200 DOLLARS a month better than infantry, and the marching, fighting, &c., is done on horseback.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!!! The best of men, the best of country, in the dashing and brilliant Cavalry Service. Pay, \$200 DOLLARS a month better than infantry, and the marching, fighting, &c

